Ho Burleigh Papers

De Forest

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
LOCA
BOX
FILE
11 2324

Abraham De Forest 1703 = 27.3.1732 Rebecca Symonse Van Antwerpen

- Catharina bp 11.3.1733
- Maria bp 23.5.1736
- Symon bp 17.2.1739 d by Sep 1778 = Mary (poss Symon Flats 12 Sep 1778?)
  - Rebecca 1762-3 oc 18.11.1797 b before June & Sep 1762 = McLean
  - Ann (b Jul 1767) oc 7.7.1796 Record
  - Mary oc 30.8.1797 Prince Wooldorn
  - Abraham 1768 = Elizabeth Bowman
  - Dorothy 1770 oc 11.7.1795 = Worthen
  - Sarah 1763 1765 = 5.6.1782 Ebenezer Woolburn
  - Hannah 1766
- Sarah bp 14.2.1742 d y?
- Catharina bp 14.12.1743
- Sara bp 5.8.1750
- Rebecca bp 24.7.1757

STATEMENT

_____ 19___

NEWTON FALLS PAPER CO.

RE: _____

TO H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., CM., DR.

NEWTON FALLS, N. Y.

DeForest or Deforests of Avesnes.

27 Mar. 1732
Abraham, of 1703 = Rebecca Symonse Van Antwerpen

- Catharina, bp 11.3.1733
- Maria, bp 23.5.1736
- Symon = ? Mary, bp 17.2.1739, d. before 2 Dec 1778, before 26.6.1778, cir 12 Sep 1777?, 1778 Imprisoned in Albany
  - (was she McGinnis?) her petition in 1778 says 7 children
- Sarah, bp 14.2.1742
- Cathalina, bp 14.12.1743
- Sara, bp 5.8.1750
- Rebecca, bp. 24.7.1757

Symon = Mary:

- Rebecca, 1762-3 (3.7.1762), ~~Rebecca~~ Robert McLean
- Sarah, 1764-5 (15.3.1765) = Ebenezer Washburn
  - Hannah
  - Mary
  - Simeon
  - William
  - Daniel
  - Simon Ebenezer
  - Abigail
  - Sarah
  - Sarah
- Katharine, b. 27 Jul 1765
- Hannah, 23 July 1767, = 1794 Stephen Second
  - Mary
  - David
- Abraham, 1768-9, = Elizabeth Bowman
  - John
  - Mary
  - Simon
  - Abraham
  - Hannah
  - James
- Dorothy, 1770-1 (20.7.1771), = Samuel Marther
- Mary, b 26 July 1773, c 5.4.1790, Matthew Prayer
  - 1st wife Hannah
  - Wm Shalford
  - 2d wife
  - Rebecca
  - Matthew
  - Sarah
  - Catharine
  - Martha
  - Jane
  - Simon Ebenezer

Schaghticoke Dutch Ref Ch Rens C

1765 Sep 5 bap Catharina d. Simon de Forest & Maria McGinnes ge. 27.7 19
1773 Aug 13 bap Marytje do do ge 26.7.20

1. no record
2 mar. Adam Bowman of Stamford oc 26.3.1817

These do not seem to be the same family

War Office Papers (my Vol. 1 p. 43)

Return of Royalists not Incorporated in Any Corps
1 Nov ? / This is in the year 1777 (see McKenzie this file) departure 1 Nov

	M	F	ch					
Simon Deforest	0	1	5	Montreal	arr 12.9	from	German Flats	"
Simon Thompson	1	0	0	"	"	12 Oct	"	"
James "	0	1	1	"	"	"	"	"
John	1	2	4	"	"	"	"	"
Geo. Harcaman	1	0	0	"	"	20.10	"	"

Teady McGinnis = Sarah Kast
d 1755

John Thompson = Elizabeth
1 female & 4 children

Simon DeForest = 5.6.1761 Mary McGinnes
bc 1741-5

Rebecca 1762, Sarah 1764, Kathe 1765, Hannah 1767, a 1768-9, Dorothy 1771, Mary 1773

J. B. BOYCE AND SONS, LIMITED
— PRIVATE COMPANY —

348-350 FRONT STREET
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA
TELEPHONE WOODLAND 8-5545

May 30th, 1959.

Dr. Herbert C. Burleigh,
BATH, Ontario.

Dear Doctor:

Will you kindly sign the enclosed ownership card in the place marked with an "X" and return it to us, so that we may transfer it into our name.

Very truly yours,

J.B.BOYCE & SONS, Ltd.,
D. Dalgleish per MBB.
D. Dalgleish
Sales Department

Cornelis Mattlyp
Van Antwerpen

DD/MBB

mattlyp Cornelis =
|
Catherine
Mattlyp

Sons + Daus. of U.E. Rebecca DeForest + Henry Clowe
mar. 25 May 1780
Prot. Samson Three Rivers.

Reed Index

Simon Deforest, mar. Mary. O.C. 9.7.1801
Rebecca, mar. Robert McLean, of Elizabethtown 18.11.1797
+ Ann, mar. Stephen Secord, of Niagara, Feb. 1784 7.7.1796
+ Mary, mar. Mathew Pruyn, of Ernesttown 5.4.1790
O.C. 30.8.1797 + 21.12.1840

+ Abraham of Stamford, U.E., mar. Elizabeth Bowman
Dorothy, mar. Samuel Marther, of Tn. of York 10.7.1794 11.7.1795
+ Sarah, mar. Ebenezer Washburn, of Hallowell

Pruyn, Mathew of Ernesttown + Maryburgh, widower, H.+D. Com July, 1831,
mar. 5 Apr, 1790, Mary, dau. of Simon DeForest, U.E.

1st wife S. Harmen, of Ernesttown oc 5 mar 1808
S. Wm Thalford, of Ernesttown, mar. 8 Apr 1807, Mary Church 25 Feb 1809
2nd wife d. Jane S., mar. Samuel Byrns, of Maryburgh 6 Mar 1822
d. Rebecca 1 May 1834
S. Mathew, of Maryburg 7 Aug 1834
d. Sarah, mar. John Stevens, of Sophiasburg 2 July 1828
d. Catharine, mar. Thomas Ellison Williamson, of Maryburg 14 Sept 1825
d. Martha, mar. 1st ___ Wright; 2d John Byrns of Maryburg 18 Apr 1843
d. Jane, mar. 1st ___ Griffiths
S. Simon Ebenezer, of Maryburg 14 Sep. 1825

Bowman, Jacob, of Thorold, of Butler's Rangers
d. Elizabeth, mar. Abraham ~~Stamford~~ DeForest of Stamford 26 Mar 1817

DeForest, Abraham, of Stamford + Toronto. 2nd Batt K R R NY, mar.
Elizabeth, dau of Jacob Bowman, U.E., of Thorold, Butler's Rangers
S. John, of Stamford, bapt. 22 July, 1792 26 Mar 1817
d. Mary, mar. Adam Bowman, of Stamford do.
S. Simon, of Toronto 16 June 1819
S. Abraham, of Nelson 28 Feb 1833
d. Hannah, mar. William Weir, of Nelson 4 Feb 1830
S. James, of Stamford 20 May 1817

Washburn, Ebenezer, of Hallowell; marr. 1st Sarah De Forest
marr. 2nd Hannah, widow of John McBride of York, 24 Jan 1803

d. Hannah, marr. Rev. Robert McDowall, of Ernestown 9 July 1802

d. Mary, marr. Eliphalet Adams, of Hallowell, 15 Jan 1805 26 Feb. 1806

s. Hon. Simeon, of Hallowell, marr. 11 Dec 1811, Deborah Huntington 8 Feb 1808

s. William, of Hallowell 16 Feb 1811

s. Daniel, of Town of Kingston, bapt 28 Oct 1792; marr. June 1814, Mary, dau. of Hon. Allan McLean ac. 4 Jul 1815 & 18 Feb 1843

s. Simon Ebenezer, of York, bapt. 18 Oct. 1795, marr. 12 Apr 1821, Margaret Fitzgibbon; d. 29 Sept 1837, aged 44 16 Feb 1816

d. Abigail, bapt. 14 Apr 1799; marr. 8 Jan 1814, John Medcalf, of Hallowell 26 Mar 1817

d. Sarah bapt 6 Mar 1791; buried 18 Oct 1791

d. Sarah, born 7 Apr., 1802; marr. Mathew Patterson, of Hallowell 16 Apr 1823

SECORD, Stephen, of Niagara, son of James & Madelaine (Badeau) Secord, born 20 Aug 1757, marr. 7 Feb (sic) 1794, Ann, dau. of Simon DeForest, UE; d. 31 Mar., 1808. His wife born July, 1767; died Oct. 10, 1841.

d. Mary, born 20 Feb 1785; marr. Richard Robison, of Town of Kingston 12 Feb 1803; d. 30 Dec 1865 26 Feb 1805

s. David, of Richmond, b. 19 July 1790; marr. Ann Carscallen; d. 21 or 27 July 1846 2 Mar 1816

McLEAN, Duncan of Augusta, marr. Dorothea. She died at Augusta 20 Feb 1850, aged 92

s. Robert, of Augusta, marr. Rebecca Deforest, d. 15 Jan 1815 3 July 1798

·20·22·25

Prueyn Genealogy
(see Prueyn File

De Forest.

Mary De Forest spinster, Fredericksburgh, mar 5 Apr 1790
Matthew Prueyn, widower, of Fredericksburgh (Haughwout Rec.)
30 Aug 1797 she applied for lands as dau of U. S. (her
father the late Simon Deforest)
Children

Martha, marr. 1st Edward Wright; 2d John Byrns.
Sarah, married 1st John Stevens; 2nd Thomas Wallace
Jane Griffiths, married Samuel Byrns.
Simon Ebenezer, married Mary Steel.
Catharine, married Thomas Ellison Williamson
Rebecca, born or baptized July 18, 1810, marr. 1st ——
Hawley; 2d Peter Lewis. There is said to have
been no children by either marriage.
Matthew, marr. Gwinilda Angeline Tracy.
Mrs. Mary De Forest Prueyn, Matthew's widow, married
2d Thomas or Henry Mouker and is said to have had
at least a daughter, Flora.

8

Land Books of Upper Canada

21 June 1794. Peter, Jacob Adam & Abraham Bowman, and Abraham Defries. Petitioners pray for the lands due to them, having served His Majesty in the last war. Ordered that they receive 300 acres each.

12 Aug. 1795 Abraham Deforest: Petition stating the petitioner to have served in Sir John Johnson's Royal Yorkers during the late American War, that he has received 200 acres of land, and praying for an additional grant. Ordered a grant of 100 acres in addition.

11 July 1795 Read the petition of Samuel Marther: Stating that your petitioner is from Long Island where his family were distinguished during the late war for their attachment to Great Britain; that he came into the Province about eighteen months since, where he has married and wishes to settle. Prays for a portion of land in the township on the Thames wherein Mr. Ebenezer Allen has a grant above the Delaware village; that his wife, late Dorothy Defries, is the daughter of a loyalist (U.E.) and prays that she may have a grant of 200 acres. Ordered that Samuel Marther shall have a grant of 200 acres for himself and 200 acres for his wife provided she be a loyalist (U.E.).

30 Aug 1797 Mary Prenyn. Land board certificate. Recommended for 200 acres as a U.E. loyalist (Daughter of the late Simon Deforest).

Haldimand Papers Deforest

v. B 166

List of Loyalists and Families Lodged at Machiche, 2 Dec., 1778

Widow Deforest self and five children: ~~—~~ receiving subsistence.

Return of Families of Loyalists Receiving Provisions in the District of Montreal from 25 Oct. to 24 Nov 1780

			+6	-6				
Mrs. Deforest	0	1	1	0	2	2	widow	Machiche.

Ditto 25 Mar. to 24 Apr., 1781

Mrs. Deforest	0	1	1	0	2	2	no corps	Machiche

Return of Loyalists who are struck off Provision List from 1 Aug 1781

	no.	age	
Sarah Deforest	1	18	Machiche.

Gen. Return of Incorporated Royalists & Families who Received Provisions Gratis from 25 Aug to 24 Sept 1781

			+6	-6				
Mrs Deforest	0	1	1	0	1	1	no corps	Machiche Widow

Ditto 25 Dec 1781 to 24 Jan 1782

Mrs. Deforest	0	1	1	0	1	1	Machiche widow.

Ditto 24 Mar 1783

			~~6~~ +6					
Mrs. Deforest	0	1	1	0	3	0	Montreal	

Ditto 24 July 1783

			~~6~~ +6					
Mrs Deforest	0	1	1	0	3	0	Montreal	

General Return exclusive of the Upper Posts

			+12	6/12	-6				
Mrs. Deforest	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	New York a Widow

CANADA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

No. .....

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

ARMY

.....194.....

NAT. DEF. B. 440
1 Million—10-42 (6655)
H.Q. 1772-39-767

Albany Committee of Correspondence

Isaac De Freest Lieutenant of Third Ward Company

Commissioners for Defeating Conspiracies

Nil.

McDowall Register

Baptisms

Hallowell

Ebenezer Washburn, Sarah De Forest → Sarah b. 7 Apr 1802

War Office Papers.

List of Loyalists at Beauport 26.6.1778

Mary Defreist		
Rebecca	aged 15	(marr. Robert McKean)
Sarah	" 13	(marr. Ebenezer Washburn)
Hannah	" 12	(If Ann, marr. Stephen Second)
Abraham	" 10	(marr. Elizabeth Bowman)
Dorothy (Mary)	" 8	(marr. Samuel Marther) (MSH. Preuyn)

List of Capt. Adams Co. Men & Followers of Army Machichs 13 Sep 1778

Mary Defreist		1 ration (widow Abraham see)
Abraham	aged 10	1 "
Rebecka	" 16	½ "
Sarah	" 14	½ "
Hanna	" 12	½ "
Dorata	" 4 (?)	¼ "

Lapraire near Fort George

Return of Royalists Not Incorporated in Army Corps 1 Nov (1778?)

	m	F	ch	
Simon Deforest	0	1	5	Montreal arrived 12 Sept from German Flats.

Return of men, women & children not attached at Machichs 10 Aug 1780 6

Mrs Defries	n.4.	0	1	4 +12	2 -12

De Forest.

Mrs Mary DeForest widow (not widow.) Petition 1778, has 7 ch 7

0 1 5 ch at Machiche 2 Dec 1778 5

		+6	-6	+6	-6				
0	1	1	0	2	2	at Machiche		25 Oct - 24 Nov 1780	5
		+6			-6				
0	1	1	0	2	2	"	"	25 May - 24 Aug 1781	5
0	1	1	0	1	1	"	"	25 Aug - 24 Sep 1781	3
		+6			-6				
0	1	1	0	1	1	"	"	25 Dec 1781 - 24 Jan 1782	3
		+6			-6				
0	1	1	0	3	0	"	Montreal	24 Mar 1783	4
		+6			-6				
0	1	1	0	3	0	"	"	24 Jul 1783	4
		+12					-6		
0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	exclusive of Up. Posts	5
		+6			-6				
0	1	0	0	3	0	Montreal		an old woman 24 Jan 1784	3
		+10			-10				
0	1	0	0	2	0	Montreal: gone to Niagara		17 Sep 1784	2

Sarah

ae 18 stricken off Pens. list Aug 1, 1781 (61763)
m. Ebenezer Washburn at Sorel June 5, 1782

Abraham

joined 2 KRRNY 25 Apr 1783

Mary wits. -3- 18 Jun 1789, -2- 4 Feb 1790 = Spr -3- 5 Apr 1790
Matthew Prenyn -2- widower. Wits. Henry McLennan, Timothy Thompson, Ebenezer Washburn.

1780	1774		1774	1774	1776	1778			
1781	1774		1774	1774	1776	1778	(1763)	18	
1781	1774		1774		1778	(1763)	18		
1782	1774		1774		1778				
1783	1774		1772	1774	1776				1774
1783	1774		1772	1774	1776				
1783	1768	1774	1769	1771	1773	1775			
1784 Jan			1769	1771	1773				
1784 Sep			1771	1773					

Sarah	Mary	Abraham	♀	♀
1763	1770	1768	1771	1773
1763	1755-74	1763-1768		

Haldi. Papers (May 1941) De Forest-

Mrs. (Mary)

Gen Ret Inline. Roy. & Fam prov. grades 25 Mar - 24 Apr/81

Mrs 0 1 1 0 2 2 (+6 -6) n.c. Machiche ✓

do do do do 25 Aug - 24 Sep/81

Mrs 0 1 1 0 1 1 (+6 -6) Machiche widow

do do do do 25 Dec/81 - 24 Jan 82

Mrs 0 1 1 0 1 1 (+6 -6) Machiche widow

do do do do 24 Mar/83

Mrs 0 1 1 0 3 0 (+6 -6 +6) Montreal

do do do do 24 Jul/83

Mrs 0 1 1 0 3 0 (+6 -6) Montreal N.C.

Gen Ret Long abd. those Quart & Res at Up. Ports.

Mrs 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 (+12 6/12 -6) N.Y. a widow

Ret Immediate Long List 24/Jan/84

Mrs 0 1 0 0 3 0 (+6 -6 +6 -6) Montreal an old woman

Widows (Mary)

List of Long & families lodged at Machiche 2 Dec/78

Widow 1 women 5 chn.

Ret. Fam. of Long Res Prov in Dist Mont 25 Oct - 24 Nov/80

Mrs Machiche 0 1 1 0 2 2 (+6 -6) widow

Ret. Ref. Long & Distb. Tr. Montreal 17 Sep/84

Mrs widow. Refugee 0 1 0 0 2 0 (+10 -10 +10 -10) Gone to Niagara

Sarah.

Ret of Long Struck off Prov. List from Aug 1/81

Sarah aged 18 at Machiche

Mary Petition 1778

Petitioner with seven children have suffered much and are greatly distressed by being plundered of all their effects and her husband imprisoned by the Rebels in Albany in the year 1777. Occasioned by his loyalty & attachment to the Interests of the Crown of Great Britain

Abraham

Roll of men 2 KRRNY enlisted since 25 Oct/81

Abraham 25 Apr 1783

B/5-8 List of men raised for 2 Bn K.R.R.N.Y.

Abraham De Forester 25 Apr 1783

2

De Forest

Mary, spr.

De Forest, wits[3] 6.18.1769, 2.4.1790 = [3] Matthew Prugn[3] wid[r] 4.5.1790.

U. E. List & Supp

Abraham

De Forest —

Loy. Claims Soldiers — nil

L. B. O.

Abraham: 8.12.95. Petition stating the petitioner to have served in Sir John Johnson's Royal Yorkers during the late Am. War, that he has received 200 ac. of Ld., & praying for an additional grant. 100 in addition.

Simon } 8.30.97 Mary. L. B. Certs. Rec. for 200 as W. E. L.
Mary } (Dau of the late Simon Deforest).

Ret. of un-incorp. Loyalists reit in P. Q. 24. Jan., 1784.

			+6		+6	
Mrs Deforest	0	1	0	0	3	a distressed widow.

B. 168

Return of Disbanded Soldiers & Loyalists muster'd in Lp. 3 (Catarraqui) 6 Oct 1784

2 KRR	Abr[m] Deforest	1	0	0	0	Gone to Montreal, expected back this fall.

Return of Unincorporated Loyalists Victualled 24 Jan 1784

					+6		
Mrs Deforest	0	1	0	0	3	0	An old woman.

Niagara Bapts

DEFOREST

12.2.1801 Sophia Weekhulm, of Henry & Jane

X 22.7.1792 John son Abraha & Elizth Deforest (nee Boroman)

22.4.1802 Andrew Heron Thompson, of Robert & Ellen.

Mary " " " "

Elizabeth " " " "

? 7.10.1803 Stephen Alex^r Second, da Stephen & Hannah

X 19.4.1804 Abraham Second, Stephen & Ann (Deforest b July 1767; d 10.10.1841) 10.10.1841

30.3.1806 Margaret Thompson, of John & Bridget

7.1.1809 Richard Thompson, " " 41st Regt

9.5.1812 W^m fro Augustus Thompson, W^m & Jane

~~1.6.1815 Thompson~~

25.1.1815 Alfred Andrew Thompson, of W^m & Jane.

22.4.1815 Cornelia Ann " " "

Mannings

X 5.6.1793 Ensign Lemoine b. & Susan Johnson spons

X 10.7.1794 Samuel Mather b. & Dorothy Du Forest spo

Pounels

25.1.1794 M. Kerr wife of Robert Kerr Esq

16.4.1797 Robert Weir

7.2.1801 Mrs. Ann Claus

2.4.1808 Stephen Second (miller) d 3 Mar 1808

23.8.1812 Annabella Claus (infant of Col W^m.)

11.4.1820 Mary Saul, Spinster aged 17 years

5 + D. U.E.

Hannah, da. Abraha Deforest & Elizh da Jacob Boorma = Wm Weir of Nelson O.C. 4.2.1830

Elizabeth da Capt Robert Coltridge, = Wm Weir of Grand River O.C. 9.3.1837

DEFOREST

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST of MARRIAGE LICENSES.

N. Y. State Library Bulletin
History No. 1.
April, 1898.

1753, Jan. 5	Isaac Deforest and Alida Fonda
1756, June 9	Jacob De Foreest and Tryntie Bratt
1705, June 23	Joannes De Foreest and Tryntie Garretse Ravestein
1704, Sep.,20	Sarah De Foreest and John Meyer
1753, Jan. 5	Susannah De Foreest and Isaac Defunda
1706, Apr. 11	Mary D'Forest and Isaac D'Reymer
1702, Jan. 30	Sarah D'Forest and Johannes Hanse

5-

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
NEWTON FALLS, N.Y.

Defendant

The Defendants of Answers,

Abraham, of 1[illegible] on Rebecca Sugarman [illegible]
[illegible] Mary [illegible] the [illegible] of Mary 1 1[illegible]
Mama Mary 23 1[illegible] Sugarman Feb 1[illegible] Samuel Feb 1[illegible]
1[illegible] Catherine Dec 1[illegible] Queen Mary 1[illegible] Rebecca
Feb 1[illegible]

De Forest Pioneer Cemetery

It is located on a small hill on the northwest corner of # 10 Siderood and Walker's Line. It is about 7 miles north of # 5 Highway on Walker's Line just at the base of Rattlesnake Point conservation area.

The cover on 1977 issue of Families had a picture of a grave enclosed by a wrought iron fence. At one time this fence had a wrought iron gate on it but vandals removed it and destroyed many headstones.

A Mrs. De Forest from Burlington tells me that she can remember when there were many more headstones with De Forest on them. I had 25 names from my two trips to this cemetery and this lady sent me one more to add to my list. I think I still lack six or seven names. The vandals also took away the De Forest sign on this cemetery. The Historical Society has replaced it but the name is spelt with two r's.

The person buried in that plot is:
Joseph Gale, died June 23, 1867, age 21 years

This lady in Burlington thinks her husband is in the same De Forest line as I. I think her husband's grandfather and my great grandfather Nelson were brothers.

I hear that more De Forests are buried in a cemetery in Milton. There is an 'Evergreen Cemetery' in Milton but I haven't been able to get down to it yet.

I believe my great great grandfather Abraham is buried in the De Forest Cemetery but haven't found it yet. He is believed to have died about 1910.

(over)

Mrs. De Forest tells me she read a number of years ago an interesting book on the early history of the Burlington area. The book was entitled "From Pathway to Skyway". In this book it made mention of a De Forest schoolhouse.

De Forest lineage

Hendrick m. Sara De Trieux (now Truax)

↓

Philip m. Tryntje Kip
buried Aug. 18, 1727
in Albany, N.Y.

↓

Abraham m. Rebecca S. Van Antwerpen

↓

Symen (Simon) m. Mary Mc Ginnis

↓

Abraham m. Elizabeth Bowman
b. 1767 d. 1842 b. 1769 d. 1849

↓

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

↓

Abraham m. Betsy - - - - - - - - -
d. 1910

↓

Nelson m. 1st. Phoeby Camp
b. 1845 d. 2nd. Dora Camp

↓

Mary Jane De Forest m. Martin John Suter
b. 1866 d. 1905 b. 1851 d. 1925

↓

Eva Victoria Suter m. Nelson Ernest Mc Cutcheon
b. 1888 d. 1960 b. 1887 d. 1956

↓

Evelyn Jeane Mc Cutcheon m. Harry Merrick Heywood Johnston
b. 1913 d. 1978

↓

Malcolm Gregory Johnston m. Susan Johnson

↓

Christine Jean Johnston

De Forest Pioneer Cemetery

Harris
Elizabeth, wife of John Harris
died May 3, 1838, age 39 years, 10 months

De Forest
Abraham De Forest
died Dec. 8, 1842, age 75 years (b 1767)

De Forest
Elizabeth, wife of Abraham De Forest
died March 6, 1849, age 80 years (b 1769)

De Forest
Frank, son of Abraham and Elizabeth De Forest
(d young?)

Shields
William Shields
died Feb. 5, 1852, age 45 years

Shields
George Shields
died December 11, 1853
age 40 years, 9 months

De Forest Pioneer Cemetery

Campbell
William Campbell
died July 16, 1886
age 79 years

Campbell
Isabella Campbell
died November 10, 1903
age 75 years, 2 months

Campbell
Thomas Campbell
son of Thomas and Ann Campbell
died April - - 1875
age 1 year, 5 months

Campbell
Mary Ann Campbell
died May 19, 1906
age 15 months

Wallace
Ellen, wife of Joseph Wallace
died at Brantford, Ont. Oct. 3, 1880
age 60 years

De Forest Pioneer Cemetery

Harris

John Harris
died - - - - 1860, age 21 years

Galle

Joseph Galle
died June 23, 1867, age 21 years

De Forest

Simon De Forest
died Sept. 12, 1867, age 72 years, 5 months and 26 days b. Mar 14 1795
(4th son of Abraham & Elizth Bowman ?)

De Forest

John De Forest
died April 17, 1867, age 77 years (b 1790
(1st son of Abraham & Elizth Bowman ?)

De Forest

Isabella De Forest
wife of John De Forest
died May 17, 1868, age 78 years (b 1790)

Gallagher

T. Edward Gallagher
son of William and Elizabeth Gallagher
died - - - - - 1873
~~2 years~~, 2 months and 9 days

De Forest Pioneer Cemetery

Campbell
Joseph Campbell
died July 19, 1849
age 1 year, 7 months

Campbell
Francis Campbell
died October 7, 1859
age 14 years

Campbell
William A. Campbell
died November 5, 1859
age 15 years, 7 months

Campbell
Walter Campbell
died August 3, 1863
age 13 years, 3 months

Campbell
Margaret Jane Campbell
died August 25, 1863
age 5 years, 8 months

De Forest Pioneer Cemetery

Shields

John Shields
Died May 15, 1881

Small

Thomas Small, Jr;
died September 11, 1887
age 25 years

Hewson

Emma Bella Hewson
died - - - 1910

Hewson

Edward John Hewson
died - - - 1905

Abraham Deforest of Stamford & Toronto 2nd Bn 1st B R N Y
married Elizabeth, dau of Jacob Bowman U E
John of Stamford b. 22 July 1792 O.C 26 March 1817
Mary, married Adam Bowman of Stamford O.C. 26 Mar 1817
James of Stamford O.C. 20 May 1817
Simon of Toronto OC 18 June 1819
Abraham of Nelson O.C. 18 Feb 1833
Hannah, m William Weir of Nelson OC 4 Feb 1830

DEFOREST

Mrs. Jeane Johnston
P. O. Box 702
Kingston, Ont.
K7L 4X1
125 Chalham St.

Abraham

Nelson
born 18 in
Forest 1845

marry

Nelson E. = Eva Victoria
McCutcheon Suter

Griffiths 8

Stevens 5

Birall 5
Byrns 8

Stevens 8
Steel 8

Lewis 8

McGuire 5

Thompson 5
Tracy 8

Meyer 5
Monker 8

Defunda 5
J. Reynes

Van Antwerpen 4

Washburn 5
Wright 8
Wattam 8
Williamson 8

Linde 5 5

Pringle 5 8

De Forest of Avesnes
and
Kast. McGinness

Among the early Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam, now New York, was Jesse Deforest of Leyden in Holland. But he was not of Dutch descent. He had been born in Avesnes, a town in Northern France, in Hainault, a former principality. He spoke the Walloon tongue, a mixture of French and ancient Gallic words.

The reason for his removal to Leyden was due to his being a Huguenot who was forced to change his residence along with his three brothers. This one, Jesse, had removed to America in 1621. He endeavored to found a Walloon Protestant Colony in Virginia, but his terms were rejected by the Virginia Company. He soon after applied to the Dutch Embassy, and on 27 August, 1622, he was commissioned to enrol colonists and families for settlement in America.

The first ship sailed in March 1623, and reached New Amsterdam later in the same year. The second ship brought his wife, Marie, daughter of Nicaise de Clowx, whom he had married at Leyden, on 23rd September 1601. He died in New Netherlands about 1625, leaving the following children:

1 Marie bp 7 July 1602
1 Jean bp 12 July 1604
2 Henry bp 7 March 1606 3 Elizabeth bp 1 Nov 1607
3 Rachel 1609 4 David bp 11 Dec 1608
4 Jesse bp Leyden 1 Mar 1615
5 Isaac, see below bp 10 July 1616
6 Israel bp ~~10 July 1617~~ 7 Nov 1617
7 Philippe bp 13 Sept 1620

2 Isaac baptized in Leyden 10 July 1616, married 9 June 1641, Sarah daughter of Philip and Susannah de Trieux. Their children, all born in the new world were

1 Jesse
2 Susannah
3 Gerrit
4 Marie } twins
5 Michael }
6 Jan
7 Philip b. 18 Aug 1737 see below
8 Hendrick

9 David d y
10 David
11 Marie

Philip ~~b. 15 Aug 1727~~ = married 5 Jan 1676 Trintie, dau. of Hendrick Kip
~~Van Antwerpen~~ of New York. He died 18 Aug 1727
Children
1 Sarah
2 Susanna
3 Metje
4 Isaac
5 Jesse
6 Catrina
7 David
8 Abraham ~~b~~ 21 Feb 1703. married 27 Mar 1732 Rebecca Symonse
Van Antwerpen
This family was residing on the east side of the Hudson
River, across from Northern part of Albany, and between
3 Rensselaer and Troy, N.Y. about 1750 X
Their children were
1 Catharina
2 Maria
3 Symon see below
4 Sarah
5 Catharyne
6 Rebecca

Symon born 17 Feb 1739; married 5 June 1761 Mary daughter of the late
Capt. Timothy McGinnis, familiarly known of Teady Maginn, and
his wife Sarah Kast. He was residing at "Halve Maan"
north of Albany. At the outbreak of the American Revol-
ution, he remained loyal to British Institutions and
was imprisoned in Albany, and was killed while attempting to
escape. The episode, together with his widow and their seven
children sought safety by escaping to Col St Leger before
Fort Stanwix
4 The following letter will confirm the family in its X
troubles at that time

Dominion Archives, Ottawa, Ont.

Reel - C - 1744 D71/81

It is humbly represented to their Excellencys - the Lieut. Gov. in Council that —

The husband of Mary Detriest (Simon) formerly resident on the Mohawk River was imprisoned for his Loyalty and killed in attempting to make his escape from Jail. That the widow with her children came from that country in the year 1777 with the Army of St. Ledger on their retreat from Fort Stanwix. That she resided at Machese in Lower Canada and had provision allowance to her till the year 1786 when she removed with her family to this Province and died at Niagara.

It is respectfully submitted whether under all the circumstances of this case her name ought not to have been inserted on the U. E. List that her children may participate in the advantage of the children of other Loyalists.

York, 6th. March, 1808

Signed —
Richard Cartwright.

Third party ~~marked~~ embarked June 5 to June 10, 1809
Johan Jurg Rost, mom 4 children

Sarah Kast, the wife of Timothy McSinness, Jerdy Maginn
was one of the thousands (see p 2 article) sent east to end

Mrs Deforest, the former Mary McGinniss, appears to have left her home with her young family while her husband was still in prison, and had sought refuge with her mother at the family home in German Flats.

6 Mary's father Timothy McGinniss, was an Irish born indentured servant of Robert Livingston. He was engaged as agent for Livingston at Oswego and the Upper Mohawk River. While here he met and married Sarah Kast in the late 1730's.

Land Speculation in the Mohawk Country, by Edith M. Fox, 1949 mentions Robert Livingston and Teady McGinniss in these words

"Philip Livingston had as his emissary among the Palatines at Burnetsfield, the settlement near the head of the Mohawk, and eighty miles from Albany, one Timothy Magin, his former indentured servant, who had married a Palatine girl and for whom Livingston helped to obtain a farm, expecting in return favors in the acquisition of land."

7 The children of Teady and Sarah Magin, all born in the Mohawk Valley, were

1 Hannah - nothing known
2 Catharine baptized 24 Apr 1748; married 3 July 1770 John Abram Starring. Some of their children came to Emerstown in the early 1800's, and members still resided in the area, they are known as Sterling
3 William bap 5 Aug 1750
4 Elizabeth, married Samuel Thompson
5 Mary married 5 June 1761 Simon Deforest
6 Margaret bapt. 25 June 1752, married Henry J Wendell
7 George bapt 12 June 1755; married 12 March 1775 Anna Starring. See later. He was born in year of his father's sudden death in the region of Bloody Pond.
8 Dorothy married John Thompson

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A STORY OF LOYALIST HEROISM.

For a number of years I have pored over the annals of the American Revolutionary War, insofar as it affected this province, and have found it a fountain of endless interest and inspiration. I hope that I am not alone in regretting that this period of history continues to receive such scanty recognition in our national story. If I may be so bold as to express an opinion, the American Revolution is as much a part of our history as is the War of 1812. Indeed, the issues decided by these two wars were almost identical, and the battlefields might have had the same locale if the offensive had remained in the same hands in both conflicts. To appreciate their close connection we have but to remember that veterans of the first war stood shoulder to shoulder with their sons in the battles of the second, facing the same old enemy with a bitterness born of civil war.

The Revolutionary War has its galaxy of heroes. Their deeds of heroism are well known to most Canadians. There was George Washington. There was Paul Revere, and Nathan Hale, and General Stark, and Ethan Allen, and many others--all of them Americans. National pride compels us to ask if there were no heroes on the other side--the losing side--our side. Alas! the answer appears to be no. Even though we may search our history books in vain for anyone worthy of the name, I feel that a people of such lofty ideals must have produced heroic characters. That the Tories--or Loyalists, if you wish--lost the war is not the naswer. Defeat is not a sign of cowardice. Napoleon ended his days in captivity; Montcalm died a defeated general; Samson fell before the wiles of Delilah. On this encouraging note I have searched that romantic period for a deed worthy of our acclaim, and in the process I have discovered myself a heroine. And here is

her story!

Among the thousands of refugees from the Rhine Valley in Germany who in the first decade of the eighteenth century sought peace from the ravages of war under the British flag was one Johan Jorg Kast, his wife and family. Through the benevolent policies of Queen Anne this family participated in the mass emigration to America in 1710. Here they were settled in camps along the lower Hudson River, and employed in the production of tar for the British navy. But this was not what these refugees sought. Their desire was for land and for security for their families, and knowing that vast areas were uninhabited, they were much distressed. Eventually, under a change of policy, these Palatine emigrants became possessed of lands and in time became a stable element in the American scene. In consequence the Kast family, with others of their kind, ascended the Mohawk River in 1724 and founded the settlement of German Flats. The portion of land allotted to them was the westernmost farm in the Province of New York, beyond which were the villages and hunting grounds of the Five Nations Indians.

Marked changes affected the Kast family during those early years. Johan Jorg, the elder, died in semi-servitude on the banks of the Hudson. Johan Jorg, the som, married, and in due time his eldest child, Sarah, was born. Sarah was a child of eleven when the Widow Kast and her family ascended the river to German Flats. In reference to Sarah's early life in the new community, and in seem-preparation for more trying days ahead, a letter in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa, from Col. Wm. Claus to the Governor at Quebec, informs us "that she from her childhood was much beloved by the 6 Nations, so far that they prevailed upon her parents to let her live among them, and adopted her as one of them-

selves, whereby she acquired the language perfectly, and after her riper years was so far capable as to render many a signal service to Government."

By the time Sarah had grown to womanhood a new element entered the Mohawk Valley. Peter Warren, an Irish admiral of note, having acquired lands along the valley, induced a number of his countrymen to settle there. Among these bold Irishmen who sought adventure and profit was one Timothy McGinnis, more often referred to as Teady Magin. In no time at all Teady entered the fur trade under the watchful eye of Sir William Johnson. On one ofhis journeys into the Indian country he met Sarah and promptly married her. Within a short time Teady and his father-in-law established a trading post on the Kast farm. From this vantage point Teady Magin soon extended his trading to the newly-established British fort at Oswego. In spite of the intermittent border warfare the McGinnis family waxed in worldly goods and influence. The husband became a captain in the Indian Department; he was an active commissariat at Fort Oswego; and had increased his worldly holdings by the purchase of twelve thousand acres of virgin land from the Indians. Then, just when Teady was at the peak of his career, he was killed at the battle of Lake George in 1755.

Sarah Kast McGinnis was forty-two when war made her a widow and forced on her shoulders the responsibility of her late husband's business. She was indeed fortunate that she had a young family about her. Two of her daughters were the wives of two brothers named Thomson; another had already married enterprising Henry Wendell. Her elder son, Richard, was a hopeless invalid. George, her younger son, was four when the returning braves brought the sad news of his father's death.

The papers of Sir William Johnson contain several references to the widow McGinnis and make it clear that she and her sons-in-law continued to operate the trading post on the lands granted to her father. They deal with the purchase of ginseng from the Indians; accusations regarding the sale of rum to the braves; and above all the speculation in lands bought from the Indians. In this latter regard it is noted that under her guiding hand her late husband's land holdings were increased from twelve to twenty thousand acres.

The Widow McGinnis was sixty-two years of age when the first, faint rumblings of the coming revolution caused men to consider the future. For her part she knew where she stood in the scheme of things, as she watched her neighbors taking sides in the lull before the storm. She had been born in the midst of destitution, and had heard at first hand unhappy tales of violent death and burdensome taxes in the Old World. She had participated in the first settlement along the upper Mohawk, and with her husband had prospered under the Colonial Regime. As far as she was concerned the die had been cast years before her birth, when her grandparents left the Rhine Valley, never to return. She was for loyalty to the family of good Queen Anne and for the retention of existing institutions.

There are few available records regarding the upper Mohawk River between 1775 and the conflict at Oriskany in August, 1777, when both sides were quietly marshalling their forces. The lack of Royalist leadership, now that Sir William Johnson was gone, was keenly felt. His nephew, Col. Guy Johnson, who succeeded him as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, deserted the valley in 1775, when he retired to Niagara with the Iroquois braves. Sir John Johnson made no bold

effort to organize his faction, and while he awaited British leadership the Rebels seized control along the Mohawk. How fatal this period was to the Loyalist cause can be learned from a Memorial by John Thompson, son-in-law of Mrs. McGinnis, to General Haldimand in 1782. It reads: "That at the breaking out of the present Rebellion he with much Risque assisted Colo. Guy Johnson, Supert. of Indian Affairs with provisions towards assembling the Indians in the Summer of 1775 as well at German Flats as at Fort Stanwix and Oswego that year. Petitioner for a considerable time after privately corresponded with Niagara and assisted such friends of Government as wanted to go to said place for their security, and in short did everything in his power to keep open the communication between that post and the friends of Government in County Tryon, and in particular Sir John Johnson, being at last suspected by the rebels as an enemy to their cause, he was seized upon and carried prisoner to Albany Jail where he remained 14 months a prisoner."

The blow that removed the men from the McGinnis household that spring day in 1777 fell far more heavily upon the remaining members of the family. Even as the men were being led away to captivity, others stepped forward, armed with the authority of Congress, and confiscated the widow's property, fixed and moveable. A public sale was begun forthwith and the widow stood helplessly , watching her goods and chattels sold to the highest bidder. Then she, her daughters and grandchildren were removed to captivity in nearby Fort Dayton. A letter from Col. Wm. Claus, Deputy Supt. of Indian Affairs, to General Haldimand in 1778 supplies the following details: "This woman (Mrs. McGinnis) and her two daughters who are married to two Brors. Thomsons, the eldest having inherited Kast's place, and

carried on a considerable Trade before the Rebellion and was in good circumstances, . . . had after that every moveable taken from them by the Rebels, and sold at auction, except what would scantily support them in victuals & cloaths, and confined in Fort Dayton ill used, and left in a very disagreeable situation." The Memorial of Elizabeth Thomson, daughter of Mrs. McGinnis, presented in 1779, states that "her goods sold at Public Auction before her eyes." A Memorial from Mrs. McGinnis to Gen. Haldimand in 1782 confirms that "the Rebels have destroyed, plunder'd and taken almost all her property, because they alleged (and not without reason) that she was tampering with the Indians in favour of Government.

"That she was confined at Fort Dation, and at different times brought before their Committee and strictly examined about Indian Matters and as often with difficulty got clear of the Committee's Resentment." John Thomson's Memorial, previously quoted, adds this touch of pathos to the circumstances just related: "his farm and effects were confiscated and sold at Public Auction and his family afterwards so harshly used by the Rebels that it cost the life of his only daughter."

This was the deplorable situation in which Sarah McGinnis and her family found themselves during the hot summer of 1777, while the Rebels prepared for the expected onslaught of the British forces. Bitterness towards the prisoners became more pronounced as news of St. Leger's advance from Lake Ontario reached the fort. When the British invested Fort Stanwix and defeated the Provincial militia at Oriskany, the attitude of the Rebels changed. Fearing retaliation, they allowed the McGinnis family to return to their empty homestead. But, when the British advance was halted, an armed party was sent to recapture them. Col.

Claus' letter goes on to say that they were imprisoned "untill the blow was given to (General) Herkimer and the Mohawk River Militia near Fort Stanwix, when the Rebels apprehending Brigr. St. Leger's Descent upon German Flats, set them at liberty, but finding that not happening they ordered a party from Fort Dayton to seize them again, but they having notice of it made their escape at night with only what they could carry on their backs to Fort Stanwix (a matter of twenty-five miles), and upon our retreat followed us to Oswego to flee to this country (Quebec). The losses and sufferings these people experienced, and the determined firmness they openly showed and declared to the Rebels is extraordinary and known to every one that came from that Country and perhaps not equalled by any during this rebellion." Mrs. McGinnis' Memorial, in referring to this phase, reads: "That when our forces were before Fort Stanwix, your petitioner made her escape to it, with her Family, except a son whom she was obliged to leave to their mercy, who was out of his senses and bound in Chains, as he had been for several years, and who some time afterwards was burnt alive in the said situation.

"That if your Petitioner had not got away, the Rebels certainly would have obliged her to act for them with the Indians, and actually offered her 12 shillings York Currency per Day, and a Guard of 15 men to protect her against any harm from Government side."

The campaign of 1777 was over by the end of September. St. Leger, failing to capture Fort Stanwix and advance down the Mohawk, had already retreated to Oswego, from whence he was about to retire to Montreal for the winter. Burgoyne had lost the Battle of Saratoga and was preparing to surrender. These disasters

left Upper New York in rebel hands and the Iroquois country exposed to enemy influence. The British, Hearing a deviation of the Iroquois from their loyalty to the Crown, took steps to bolster the morale of the Indians during the long winter ahead. Col. Claus, in his letter to Haldimand previously referred to, outlined the method adopted, namely the persuasion of Mrs. McGinnis and her son George to reside with the Indians during the coming winter. His letter, recalling her perfect knowledge of the Indian tongue, her familiarity with Indian ways and the trust they reposed in her, continues; "I proposed to Mrs McGinnis to go among the 6 Nations for that winter upon my own risque, merely with a view to serve the Crown; Sir Guy (Johnson) having not given me any directions either to act myself, or authorized me to employ others among the 6 Nations exclusive of my command during the Expedition: to which she reluctantly agreed and separated from her daughters. I supplied her with Belts of Wampum and a few goods, and gave her full Instructions what to say and how to act. On her arrival at Cayouga the most central village of the 6 Nations, and as soon as they heard what brought her there, they flocked to her from the remotest villages, And that faithful and zealous Seneca Chief Sakayengwareghton, expressed to her his satisfaction and thanks in behalf of the Whole Body for my having sent her among them to direct and advise them in that critical time, and she was treated with all the Friendship and civility the place afforded."

Who can doubt her reluctance at the task imposed on her loyalty? Mrs. McGinnis was sixty-four. She had lost her home and had suffered imprisonment and insult in the King's name. The only British outpost on the Great Lakes was Niagara, eighty miles distant as the crow flies. The enemy at Fort Stanwix were but

sixty-five miles to the east, and she and her son were the only white people left to maintain the loyalty of the wavering Indians, whose misery sinks to great depths in defeat. Apprehensively she must have awaited the first evidence of enemy activity amongst her charge.

It was December before an emissary from the Rebels arrived in the Indian country, bringing belts of wampum and a message to the Iroquois chiefs. Stone's Life of Joseph Brant refers briefly to this attempt to win the Indians to the Rebel cause: "The Congress was unwilling that the year (1777) should cease without making one more effort to win back the Six Nations from the British Service, at least to a state of neutrality, if nothing more. With this view, on the 3rd of December the following address to the Indians of those nations was reported by the Committee on Indian affairs, and adopted." Then follows an oration in the Indian manner, full of blandishments, promises and threats. Stone continues: "This appeal produced no effect. It was one of the misfortunes incident to the poverty of the country at that crisis, . ." Col. Claus' letter to Haldimand, quoted previously, supplies the British version of the Rebel attempt to conciliate the Iroquois, and gives full credit to Mrs. McGinnis' courage. "Soon after her arrival Belts and Messages from Gen'l. Schuyler were brought to that town (Cayouga), with a most exaggerated acc't of Gen'l. Burgoyne's Disaster with invitations to the 6 Nations to join the Rebels and annexed threats in case of non-compliance. All which the Indians communicated to and consulted with her, and she gave her opinion and advice thereupon, then after that with an authority and privilege allowed to Women of Consequence only among Indians, seized upon and cancelled the Belts, telling them that such bad news came from an Evil

Spirit, and must endanger their peace & union as long as it was in their sight, and must therefore be buried underground, which she would undertake to do, and in reality carried her point that the Belts were carried no further, tho' they were to go among the Western Indians. In the whole she gave me a long Acc't of her last winter's Transactions, . . . and claims no small merit in keeping the 6 Nations unanimous and determine them to act vigorously against the Rebels the ensuing campaign."

Her winter's vigil over, Mrs. McGinnis went to Niagara, where she remained until 1778. In the autumn of that year she descended the river to Montreal. In this regard Col. Claus' letter ends, "Mrs. McGinnis is at present with her Daughter (in Montreal) who expects her Husband to arrive with Col. Johnson, but looks to me for some recompense, Lodging, &c, tho' I have not made any Promises or Agreement with her, and therefore your Excellency may do as you think proper." The Governor's response to this recommendation is unknown. As far as can be ascertained she drew no more than the rations accorded to all refugee Loyalists.

By September, 1779, there was further need for the services of Mrs. McGinnis. The wanton destruction of the Indian villages by the Rebels under Sullivan had once again lowered the morale of the Indians. The Governor and his Council of aides decided to request Mrs. McGinnis to proceed to the Indian country once more. A letter from Col. Claus to General Haldimand, under date 30 Sept., 1779, reads as follows: "This date sets off (from Montreal) the first Brigade of Bateaux from La Chine with Ind'n presents for Carleton Island, under the care of Mr. Timothy Thomson (grandson of Mrs. McGinnis) in Col. Johnson's employ: Also the Widow Maginn proceeds with the said Brigade on her way to the five Nations

Country at the particular desire of those Deputies that were with your Excellency, who think her presence very consequential on the present crisis on acct. of the great esteem she was always held in by those people for a number of years past, and she was of great service among them in 1777 & 78. Col. Johnson is well acquainted with her character among the Indians & suppose will take proper care of her."

Mrs. McGinnis later established residence on Carleton Island beside the newly-constructed Fort Haldimand. Here she remained until peace arrived in 1783, except for a brief visit to Montreal in 1782. A Memorial presented by her to General Haldimand in the latter year throws a light on her sojourn on the Island. "That your Petitioner being now resident at Carleton Island, and having no support but her bare Rations, and as most of the Indians resorting to that place come to her House to visit and advise with her upon every occasion, and to whom she always gives her best advice; and for the good of the service she often divides her provisions with them, and sometimes when they come in hungry (as her place is chiefly their first resort) even gives them the whole.

"Your Excellency's humble petitioner therefore begs you would be pleased to order her some additional support, which may contribute to enable her to assist those Indians who frequent her house to supply them with some Tobacco and pipes, &c.

The official records of those stirring times have little further to add regarding this heroic woman. A census of Loyalist refugees in Canada, taken in November, 1783, lists her and her granddaughter, with two negro slaves as residing at Carleton Island. In October, 1784, her name appears in a list of Loyalists settled in Ernesttown Township, with the notation that she was residing

at Cataraqui. The last record of her long and useful life is to be found in the family bible of her son, which is still preserved by a descendant residing in Fredericksburgh, the township in which she died. It reads:"Sarah McGinness, Relict of Timothy McGinness, died 9 Sept., 1781 at Fredericksburgh, aged 78." Her last remains were interred the following day by the Rev. John Langhorn. Her last resting place is unknown, although she doubtless lies in an unmarked grave in the churchyard of St. Paul's Church at Sandhurst, which church was then under construction and which was to be opened officially by divine service on Christmas Day of the same year.

Sarah's son, Lieut. George McGinnis, who was with her during the winter of 1777-78, was an officer in the Indian Department throughout the war. He was with St. Leger at Oriskany, with Brant at Wyoming, and with Sir John Johnson on his daring raid through Schoharie Valley. He was wounded at the battle of Stone Arabia on October 19, 1780. The record of his escape from the battlefield, as recounted in his Memorial of June, 1782, reveals the conditions under which border warfare was waged in revolutionary days. It reads: "That in September, 1780, your Memorialist went with Sir John Johnson to Schohary, from thence to the Mohock River and Stonerabi; where your Memorialist received a Ball through his knee, and was with great difficulty brought on horse back to the new Oneida Castle (upwards of seventy miles over little-used Indian trails), . . . that afterwards a Party of 9 men was sent to bring him up to the Main Body, who carried him seven miles off the Main Road into the woods, where he was left with one man only eleven days, subsisting on nothing more than about a handful of Hickerry nuts a day for 11 days. That he was discovered by a Party of Ind-

ians returning from War, who brought him to Genosea, where he lay near 2 months before he was able to come to Niagara." Try to imagine the suffering of that journey, if you can!

Lieut. McGinnis was finally discharged as medically unfit in 1782, because, as his memorial states, he "received a shot through the knee, which deprived him of the use of his leg." From that time until the peace he was in Montreal, from whence he ascended the St. Lawrence in 1784 to participate in the Loyalist settlement above Cataraqui. He, his wife and two small children first settled on farm lot No. 11, on which the eastern portion of the village of Bath is located. Severely incapacitated by his war wound, he was unable to cope with the difficulties incident to life in the new settlement. Finally, he retired to Amherst Island on lands provided by Sir John Johnson. Here he died at a ripe old age, leaving as descendants many of the prominent families of that charming island.

That is the story of Sarah Kast McGinnis and her son. That is my tale of Loyalist heroism in those dark days of 1777, when our armies suffered defeat on all sides. Incidentally, I often wonder if the Continental Congress ever discovered that its aim to draw the Iroquois from their allegiance to the British Crown was foiled by a tired but indomitable woman of sixty-four years, or that their belts of wampum still lie buried somewhere in the forests of Northern New York.

The DEFORESTS of AVESNES.

Among the early settlers of New Amsterdam, now New York, was Jesse Deforest, of Leyden, Holland. But Jesse was not of Dutch descent. He had been born in Avesnes, a town in Northern France, in the former Principality of Hainault. Here his family had originated in the dark ages. He spoke Walloon tongue, a mixture of French, with many ancient Gallic words.

Being a Huguenot, and living during the fateful years following the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve, August 23rd, 1572, he and his three brothers were forced to flee, ending up in Leyden, Holland. Jesse, one of the brothers, was an energetic person, and loyal to his native land, endeavoured to found a Walloon, Protestant Colony in Virginia, but his terms were rejected by the Virginia Company, in 1621. Soon after, he applied to the Dutch Governor in New Amsterdam, and on 27th August, 1622, he was commissioned to enrol colonists and families for settlement in America.

The first ship set sail in March, 1623, and reached New Amsterdam later in the same year. The second ship brought his wife and children to the new land. She was Marie, daughter of Nicane de Gloux, whom he had married at Leyden on 23rd September, 1601. Jesse died in New Netherlands about 1625, leaving the following children:

1. Marie, baptized 7th July, 1602
2. Jean, baptized 12th July, 1604.
3. Henry, baptized 7th March, 1606.
4. Elizabeth, baptized 1st November, 1607.
5. David, baptized 11th December, 1608.
6. Rachel, 1609
7. Jesse, baptized Leyden, 1st March, 1615.
8. Isaac, baptized 10th July, 1616. (see below)
9. Israel, baptized 7th November, 1617.
10. Phillippe, baptized 13th September, 1620

Isaac, the eighth child and fifth son, was born and baptized in Leyden 10th July, 1616. He married, on 9th June, 1641, Sarah, daughter of Philip and Susannah de Trieux. He resided in New Amsterdam, and was still a resident in 1664, when the British assumed control of the Colony, naming the city New York. His children were:

1. Jesse.
2. Susannah.
3. Gerrit.
4. Marie.) died young.
) twins
5. Michael.)
6. Jan.
7 Philip. (see below)
8. Hendrick.
9. David. died young.
10. David.
11. Marie.

Philip, son of Isaac Deforest, was named for his maternal grandfather, Philip de Trieux, also a Walloon resident of New York. It becomes apparent that because of his brothers-in-law that Philip removed to the Albany area. Philip married, 5th January, 1676, Trintie, daughter of Hendrick Kip of New york. Philip died 18th August, 1737. His children were:

1. Sarah.
2. Susanna.
3. Metje.
4. Isaac.
5. Jesse.
6. Catrina.
7. Johannis.

8. David

9 Abraham, baptized 21st February, 1703; married, 27th March, 1732, Rebecca Symonse Van Antwerpen, who was baptized 21st June, 1712. They were known to being living in the area between Troy and Rensselaer, on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite to Albany, N. Y. Their children were:

1. Catherina.
2. Maria.
3. Symon, baptized 17th February, 1739. (see below)
4. Sarah.
5. Cathalyna.
6. Rebecca.

Symon (Jesse 1, Isaac 2, Philip 3, Abraham 4), was baptized 17th February, 1739. He married, 5th June, 1761, Mary, daughter of the late Captain Timothy McGinness, familiarly known as Teady Magin, and his wife Sarah Kast, of the German Flats, N. Y.

It was thus that the pure Walloon blood was diluted by a dose of true Celtic, as well as a further debasement by a charge of Palatine German genes. Or, was it just the opposite? No matter what you may say, their descendants have survived---a worthy blend of good, better, and best.

Symon Deforest and his bride settled in Halve Maan, a community just north of Albany. They married on 5th June, 1761, and children arrived in regular order. By 1773 there were seven, six daughters and one son.

Then came the darkening clouds of the American Revolution, when everyone was required to make a stand for what was considered the right. Symon remained loyal, and refused to sign an Association, and was imprisoned in Albany. The stand by Symon is best described by the following letter signed by Richard Cartwright:

The letter, supplied by the Public Archives of Canada, is as follows:

"It is humbly represented to their Excellencys---the Lieut,-Gov. in Council that ---

The husband of Mary ~~XXXXXX~~ De Friest (Simon) formerly resident on the Mohawk River was imprisoned for his Loyalty and killed in attempting to make his escape from jail. That the widow with her children came from that country in the year 1777 with the Army of St. Leger on their retreat from Fort Stanwix. That she resided at Mashese in Lower Canada and has provision allowance to her till the year 1786 when she removed with her family to this Province and died at Niagara.

It is respectfully submitted whether under all the circumstances of this case her name ought not to have been inserted on the U. E. List that her children may participate in the advantage of the children of other Loyalists.

York, 6th March, 1808. Signed

Richard Cartwright."

Mary Deforest's father was an Irishman, Timothy McGinness, familiarly known as Teady Magin. On his arrival in America he ~~was~~ became an indentured servant in the Livingston family, who were landowners and involved in the furtrade. Magin was Livingston's representative at Oswego and along the Upper Mohawk River. Timothy, not long after his release from the indenture met and married Sarah Kast, the daughter of an important family in the settlement of Palatines at German Flats. On her property Timothy and his wife established a trading post.

During the years prior to 1755, McGinness came under the influence of Sir William Johnson, and was appointed Captain in the Indian Department. As such he accompanied Johnson's Army against the French pressure

at Lake George. While on a scout with his party of Indians became involved in a battle with a party of French and Indians at what is presently known as Bloody Pond. As a result, both Captain McGinness and King Hendrick were slain.

While the campaign continued, Mrs McGinness and her young family had descended the Mohawk to Albany, and settled on a farm on the east bank of the Hudson River, between Troy and Rensselaer. Among their neighbors their neighbors were the DeForest family. And as might be expected, Simon DeForest and Mary McGinness were married, and continued to live in that area.

Simon DeForest's mother-in-law, Sarah Kast, was the granddaughter of Johan Jurg Kast, a resident of the Rhine Valley, on the French-German border, who in 1710, who accepted the generous offer of good Queen Anne, and crossed to England, and eventually to America by 1712. Here, he and others of his kind were employed in producing tar for the British navy. But, this was not what these people sought when they came to America. They knew that there were thousands of acres of virgin land, much more desirable than making tar.

But times changed, and Grandfather Kast was granted five hundred acres of land on the banks of the Mohawk River, known later as the German Flats. Here Johan Jurg and family settled in 1724. At this time Sarah, daughter of Johan Jurg, Jr., was eleven years of age. The Kast block of land was the western part of German Flats, next to Indian land. With reference to Sarah's early life in the new community, and if seeming preparation for more trying days ahead, a letter in the Public Archives of Canada, written by Col. Claus to the Governor at Quebec, informs us

> "that she from her childhood was much beloved by the 6 Nations, so far that they prevailed upon her parents to let her live among them, and adopted her as one of themselves she acquired the language perfectly, and after her riper years was so far capable as to render many a signal

By the time Sarah had grown to womanhood a new element entered the Mohawk Valley. Peter Warren an Itish Admiral of note, having acquired lands along the valley, induced a number of his countrymen to settle there. Among these bold Irishmen who sought adventure and profit was one, Timothy McGinness, more often referred to as Teady Magin. In no time at all Teady entered the fur trade under the watchful eye of Sir William Johnson. On one of his journeys into the Indian country he met Sarah and promptly married her. Within a short time Teady and his father-in-law established a trading post on the Kast farm. From this vantage point Teady Magin soon extended his trading to the newly-established British fort at Oswego. In spite of the intermittent border warfare the McGinness gained in worldly goods and influence. The husband became a captain in the Indian Department; he was an active commissariat at Fort Oswego; and had increased his land holdings by the purchase of twelve trousand acres of virgin land from the Indians. Then, just when Teady was at the peak of his career, he was killed in the battle for Lake George in 1755.

Sarah Kast McGinness was forty-two when the war made her a widow, and forced on her shoulders the responsibility of her late husband's business. She was indeed fortunate that she had a young family about her. Two of her daughters were the wives of two brothers, names Thomson; another had already married enterprising Henry Wendell. Her older son, Richard, was a hopeless invalid. George, her younger son, was four when the returning braves brought the sad news of his father's death.

The Widow McGinness was sixty-two years of age when the first, faint rumblings of the coming revolution caused men to consider their future. For her part she knew where she stood in the coming conflict. She had been born in the midst of poverty and destitution, and had heard first hand unhappy tales of violent

By the time Sarah had grown to womanhood a new element entered the Mohawk Valley. Peter Warren, an Irish admiral of ~~xxxx~~, had acquired lands along the valley

of violent death and burdensome taxes in the Old World. She had participated in the first settlement along the Upper Mohawk, and with her husband had prospered under the Colonial Regime. As far as she was concerned the die had been cast years before her birth, when her grandparents left the Rhine Valley, never to return. She was for loyalty to the family of good Queen Anne, and for the retention of existing institutions.

There are few available records regarding the Upper Mohawk River between 1775 and the conflict at Oriskany in August, 1777, when both sides were quietly marshalling their forces. The lack of Loyalist leadership, now that Sir William Johnson was gone, was keenly felt. His nephew, Col. Guy Johnson, who succeeded him as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, deserted the valley in 1775, when he assembled the Iroquois at John Thomsons on the original Kast Farm, from which they retired to Niagara. Sir John Johnson, still at Johnstown, made no effort to organize his faction, being rather inclined to await British leadership. It was during this delay that the rebels seized control of the Mohawk Valley. How fatal this lapse was to the Tories can be learned from a Memorial by John Thomson, son-in-law of Mrs. McGinness, to General Haldimand in 1782. It reads:

"That at the breaking out of the present Rebellion he with much Risque assisted Colo. Guy Johnson, Supert. of Indian Affairs with provisions towards assembling the Indians in the Summer of 1775 as well at German Flats as at Fort Stanwix and Oswego that year. Petitioner for a considerable time after privately corresponded with Niagara and assisted such friends of Government as wanted to go to said place for their security, and in short did everything in his power to keep open the communication that post and the friends of Government in County Tryon, and in particular Sir John Johnson, being at last suspected by

by the rebels as an enemy to their cause, he was seized upon and carried prisoner to Albany Jail where he remained 14 months a prisoner."

The blow that removed the men from the McGinness household that spring day in 1777, fell heavily upon the remaining members of the family. Even as the men were being led away to captivity, others stepped forward, armed with the authority of Congress, and confiscated the widow's property, fixed and moveable. A public sale was begun without delay, and the widow stood helplessly, watching her goods and chattels sold to the highest bidder. Then she, her daughters and grandchildren were removed to captivity in nearby Fort Dayton. A letter from Col. William Claus, Deputy Supt. of Indian Affairs, to Generald Haldimand in 1778 supplies the following details:

"This woman (Mrs. McGinness and her two daughters who are married to two Brors. Thomsons, the eldest having inherited Kast's place, and carried on a considerable Trade before the Rebellion and was in good circumstances, ... had after that every moveable taken from them by the Rebels, and sold at auction, except what would scantily support them in victuals and ~~xxxxxx~~ cloaths, and confined in Fort Dayton ill used, and left in a very disagreeable situation."

The Memorial of Elizabeth Thomson, daughter of Mrs. McGinness, presented in 1779, states that

"her goods sold at auction before her eyes."

A Memorial from Mrs. McGinness to Gen. Haldimand in 1782 confirms that

"The Rebels have destroyed, plunder'd and taken almost all her property, because they alleged (and not without reason) that she tampering with the Indians in favour of Government.

That she was confined at Fort Dation, and at different times brought before their Committee and strictly examined about Indian Matters and

as often with difficulty got clear of the Committee's Resentment."
John Thomson's Memorial, previously quoted, adds this touch of pathos to the circumstances just related

"His farm and effects were confiscated and sold at Public Auction and his family so harshly used by the Rebels that it cost the life of his only daughter."

This was the deplorable situation in which Sarah McGinness and her family found themselves during the hot summer of 1777, while the Rebels prepared for the expected onslaught of the British forces. Bitterness towards their prisoners became more pronounced as news of St. Leger's advance from Lake Ontario reached the fort. When the British invested Fort Stanwix and defeated the Provincial militia at Oriskany, the attitude of the Rebels changed. Fearing retaliation, they allowed the McGinness family to return to their empty homestead. But, when the British advance was halted, an armed party was sent to recapture them. Col. Claus' letter goes on to say that they were imprisoned

"untill the blow was given to (General) Herkimer and the Mohawk River Militia near Fort Stanwix, when the Rebels apprehending Brigr. St. Leger's Descent upon German Flats, set them at liberty, but finding that not happening they ordered a party from Fort Dayton to seize them again, but having notice of it made their escape at night with only what they could carry on their backs to Fort Stanwix (a matter of twenty-five miles), and upon our retreat followed us to Oswego to flee to this country (Quebec). The losses and sufferings these people experienced, and the determined firmness they openly showed and declared to the Rebels is extraordinary and known to every one that came from that Country and perhaps not equalled by any during this rebellion."

Mrs. McGinness' Memorial, in referring to this phase, reads

"That when our forces were before Fort Stanwix, your petitioner made her escape to it, with her family, except a son whom she was obliged to leave to their mercy, who was out of his senses and bound in Chains, as he had been for several years, and who some time afterwards was burnt alive in the said situation.
That if your Petitioner had not got away, the Rebels certainly would have obliged her to act for them with the Indians, and actually offered her 12 shillings York Currency per Day, and a guard of 15 men to protect her against and harm from Government side."

The campaign of 1777 was over by the end of Spetember. St. Leger, failing to capture Fort Stanwix, and advance down the Mohawk, had already retreated to Oswego, from whence he was about to retire to Montreal for the winter. Burgoyne had lost the Battle of Saratoga, and was preparing to surrender. These disasters left Upper New York and the Iroquois country exposed to enemy influence. The British, fearing a deviation of the Iroquois from their loyalty to the Crown, took steps to bolster the morale of the Indians during the long winter ahead.. Colonel Claus, in his letter to Haldimand previously referred to, outlined the method adopted, namely the persuasion of Mrs. McGinness and her son George to reside with the Indians during the coming winter. His letter, recalling her perfect knowledge of the Indian tongue, her familiarity with Indian ways, and the trust they reposed in her, continues

"I proposed to Mrs. McGinness to go among the 6 Nations for that winter upon my own risque, merely with a view to serve the Crown; Sir Guy (Johnson) having not given me any directions either to act myself, or authorized me to employ others among the 6 Nations exclusive of my command during the Expedition: to which she reluctantly agreed and separated from her daughters. I supplied her with Belts of Wampum and a few goods, and gave [illegible] what to say and how to act. On her arrival

at Cayuga, the most central village of the 6 Nations, and as soon as they heard what brought her there, they flocked to her from the remotest villages. And that faithful abd zealous Chief Sakayengwareghton, expressed to her his satisfaction and thanks in behalf of the whole body for my having sent her among them to direct and advise them in that critical time, and she was treated with all the Friendship and civility the place afforded."

Who can doubt her reluctance at the task imposed on her loyalty? Mrs. McGinness was sixty-four. She had lost her home and had suffered imprisonment and insult in the King's name. The only British outpost on the Great Lakes was Niagara, eighty miles distant as the crow flies. The enemy at Fort Stanwix were but sixty-five miles to the East, and she and her son were the only white people left to maintain the loyalty if the wavering Indians, whose misery sinks to great depths in defeat. Apprehensively she must have awaited the first evidence of enemy activity amongst her charge.

It was December before an emissary from the Rebels arrived in the Indian country, bringing belts of wampum and a message to the Iroquois Chiefs. Stone's Life of Joseph Brant refers briefly to this attempt to win the Indians to the Rebel cause: it states that

> "The Congress was unwilling that the year (1777) should cease without making one more effort to win back the Six Nations from British Service, at least to a state of neutrality, if nothing more. With this view, on the 3rd of December the following address to the Indians of those nations was reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs, was adopted."

Then follows an oration in the Indian manner, full of blandishments, promises and threats. Stone continues

"This appeal took no effect. It was one of the misfortunes incident to the poverty of the country at that crisis (despite the money gained by the sale of McGinness property)."

Col. Claus' letter to General Haldimand, quoted previously, supplies the British version of the futile attempt to influence the Iroquois, and gives full credit to Mrs. McGinness' heroic effort. It relates

"Soon after her arrival Belts and Messages from Gen'l Schuyler were brought to that town (Cayouga), with a most exaggerated acc't of Gen'l. Burgoyne's Disaster with invitations to the 6 Nations to join the Rebels and annexed threats in case of non-compliance. All which the Indians communicated to and consulted with her, and she gave her opinion and advice thereupon, then after that with an authority and privilege allowed to Women of Consequence only among Indians, seized upon and cancelled the Belts, telling them that such bad news came from an Evil Spirit, and must endanger their peace and union as long as it was in their sight, and must therefore be buried underground, which she would undertake to do, and in reality carried her point that the Belts were carried no further, tho' they were to go among the Western Indians. In the whole she gave me a long acc't of her last winter's Transactions, ... and claims no small merit in keeping the 6 Nations unanimous and determine them to act vigorously against the Rebels the ensuing campaign."

Her winter's vigil over, Mrs. McGinness went to Niagara, where she remained until 1778. In the autumn of that year she descended the river to Montreal. In this regard Col. Claus' letter ends

"Mrs. McGinness is at present with her daughters (in Montreal), one of whom expects her husband to arrive with Col. Johnson, but looks to me for some recompence, Lodging, &c., tho' I have not made any promises or

Agreement with her, and therefore your Excellency may do as you think proper."

The Governor's response to this recommendation is unknown. As far as can be ascertained she drew no more than the rations accorded to all refugee Loyalists.

By September, 1779, there was further need for the services of Mrs. McGinness. The wanton destruction of the Indian villages by the rebels under Sullivan had once again lowered the morals of the Indians. The Governor and his Council of aides decided to request Mrs. McGinness to proceed to the Indian country once more. A letter from Col. Claus to General Haldimand, under date 30 Sept., 1779, reads as follows:

"This date sets off (from Montreal) the first Brigade of Bateaux from La Chine with Indian presents for Carleton Island, under the care of Mr. Timothy Thomson (grandson of Mrs. McGinness) in Col. Johnson's employ. Also the Widow Magin proceeds with the said Brigade on her way to the five Nations Country at the particular desire of those Deputies that were with your Excellency, who think her presence very consequential on the present crisis on acct. of the great esteem she was always held in by those people for a number of years past, and she was of great service among them in 1777 & ~~XXXX~~ 78. Col. Johnson is well acquainted with her character among the Indians & suppose will take proper care of her."

Mrs. McGinness later established residence on Carleton Island beside the newly-constructed Fort Haldimand. Here she remained until Peace arrived in 1783, except for a brief visit to Montreal in 1782. A Memorial presented by her to General Haldimand in the latter year throws a lighton her sojourn on the Island. It reads

"That your Petitioner being now resident at Carleton Island, and having no support but her bare Rations, and as most of the Indians [illegible] that [illegible] come to her house to visit and advise with her

upon every occasion, and to whom she always gives her best advice; and for the good of the Service she often divides her provisions with them, and sometimes when they come in hungry (as her place in chiefly their first resort) even gives them the whole.

Your Excellency's humble petitioner therefore begs you would be pleased to order herx some additional support, which may contribute to enable her to assist these Indians who frequent her house to supply them with some Tobacco and pipes, &c.

The official records of those stirring times have little further to add regarding this heroic lady. A census of Loyal Refugees in Canada, recorded in November, 1783, lists her with her granddaughter, Sarah, and two negro slaves, Montreal and Toronto, as residing on Carleton Island. At this point I wish to add that the eight year child with her at that time was not her granddaughter Sarah Staring. Instead, as investigation proves, she was a cousin, and the daughter of a Captain Staring who had served with the Rebel forces at Oriskany. It seems that, at some time after that battle, this little girl was placed in the hands of a relative living in a safe area, in order to give her protection as well of freedom. However, one day the child wandered in the field near the home, and was captured by roving Indians. It is difficult to decide how the child came to live with Mrs. McGinness, but it can be assumed that she bought the child from them, or was ceded to her in return for the old lady's assistance to them. However, it is known that Captain Staring regained possession of his child several years after the Peace. And this is another reason why this heroic lady merits our praise and thanks for her several deeds.

In October, 1784, her name appears in a List of Loyal Refugees settled in Ernesttown Township, with the notation that she was residing at Cataraqui. The

last record of her long and useful in found in the Family Bible of her son, George, which is still preserved by a descendant residing in Fredericksburgh, the township inwhich she died. The record reads

"Sarah McGinness, Relict of Timothy McGinness, died 9 Sept.,1791, at Fredericksburgh, age 78 years."

Her last remains were interred the following day by Rev, John Langhorn. Her last resting place is unknown, although she doubtless lies in an unmarked grave in the churchyard of St. Paul's Church at Sandhurst, which church was then under construction, and which was to be opened officially by divine service on Christmas Day of the same year.

Sarah's son, George McGinness, who was with her during the winter of 1777-78, was a Lieutenant in the Indian Department throughout the War. He was with St. Leger at Oriskany, with Brant at Wyoming, and with Sir John Johnson on his daring raid through Schoharie Valley. He was wounded in the knee at the Battle at Stone Arabia on October 19, 1780. The record of his escape from the battlefield, as recounted in his Memorial of June, 1782 reveals the conditions under which border warfare was waged in Revolutionary Days. It reads:

"That in September, 1780, your Memorialist went with Sir John Johnson to Schohary, from thence to the Mohock River and Stonearaby; where your Memorialist received a ball through his knee, and was with great difficulty brought on horse back to the New Oneida Castle (upwards of seventy miles over little-used Indian trails, ... that afterwards a party of 9 men was sent to bring him up to the mean body, who carried him seven miles off the Mean Road into the woods, where he was left with one man only eleven days, subsisting on nothing more than a handful of Hickery nuts a day for 11 days. That he was discovered by a party of Indians returning from War, who brought him to Genosee, where he lay near 2

months before he was able to come to Niagara."

Try to imagine the suffering and agony of that journey, if you can!

Lieut. McGinness was finally discharged as medically unfit in 1782, because, as his Memorial states, he

- "received a shot through the knee, which deprived him of thr use of the use of his leg."

From that time until the Peace he was in Montreal, from whence he ascended the St. Lawrence in 1784 to participate in the Loyalist settlement above Cataraqui. He, his wife and two small children first settled on farm Lot 11, on which the eastern portion of the Village of Bath is located. Severely incapacitated by his war wounds, he was unable to cope with the difficulties incident to life in the new settlement. Finally, he retired to Amherst Island on lands provided by Sir John Johnson. Here he died at a ripe old age, leaving as descendents many of the prominent families of that charming Island.

That is the story of Sarah Kast McGinness and her son. That is my tale of Loyalist heroism in those dark days of 1777, when our armies suffered defeat on all sides. Incidentally, I often wonder if the Continental Congress ever discovered that its aim to draw the Iroquois from their allegiance to the British Crown was foiled by a tired but indomitable woman of sixty-four years, or that their Belts of Wampum still lie buried somewhere in the forests of Northern New ~~Ye~~ York.

And, now for the children of Our Honored Heroine, Sarah Kast, the wife of the late Captain Timothy McGinness, who were married at German Flats, on the Mohawk River, in 1738.

1. Hannah, called the eldest daughter, who was mentioned in the Will of her Uncle Ludowick Kast, who died s. p.. His will dated 11th August, 1753, and probated 29th March, 1760. Nothing further is known of her.

2. Elizabeth, married Samuel Thomson, and they took over the Trading Post at German Flats. It was here on the Kast Lot that Colonel Guy Johnson assembled the Iroquois in the late Spring of 1775, after which they departed to Canada.

   Their children were

   A. Timothy, who became a Lieutenant in the "nd. Batt. K. R. R. N. Y. He married, 6th Feb., 1791, Elizabeth Ferguson, widow of Adjt. William Fraser, and the mother of three daughters. They had no children.

   2. Samuel, a Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers.

   3. Andrew, a Captain in Butler's Rangers.

   4. James.

3, Dorothy, who married John Thomson, and also resided on the Kast Property. He was busily engaged with Col. Guy Johnson in with the assembly of the Iroquois in their Loyalty to the British Crown. Their known children were

   AA. Margaretha, born 22 June, 1761.

   B. Timotheus, born 23 July, 1763.

5. Catherine, bapt. 24 April, 1748, married 3rd July, 1770, Adam Staring. Adam joined the Rebel forces, and his wife remained in German Flats. After the Peace, several of his children crossed to Canada, where

purchased the Capt. James Parrot farm, Lot 25, Concession one of Ernesttown. They remained on this farm until as lale as 1938. The name was changed to Sterling. Some of their descendents still live along Highway 33. As with all of Sarah's grandchildren, one bore the name, Timotheus.

5. William, bapt. 5 August, 1750. He was out of his mind, and had to be bound in chains. He had to be left behind when his mother, Sarah and her other children fled to St. Leger in 1777. He was later burned to death, still in chains.

6. Margaret, bapt. 28th June, 1752. She married Henry I. Wendell, who became a Rebel in the Revolution. He was a member of a prominent merchant ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ x family.

7. Mary, who married 5th June, 1761, Simon DeForest. They resided at 'Halve Maan,' near Albany, N. Y. Simon remained loyal to the Crown and was imprisoned in Albany, and was killed in 1777, while ttempting to escape. It is evident that Mary and her five daughters and a young son, ascended the Mohawk River to be with her mother , and accompanier her when she fled to safety with Col. St. Leger. Mrs. DeForest and her children were transported down the Saint Lawrence River to a Loyalist Refugee Camp at Machiche, because of the lack of provisions on the Great Lakes. When the Peace became a realty, Mrs. DeForest and family ascended the River and Lake to settle at Niagara. Here she continued until her death. Most of her children settled around the Niagara region. Her family, composed of 5 daughters and one son were

1. Rebecca, bapt. 3 July, 1762. She married Henry Clow, U. E. who settled in Elizabethtown Township near Brockville .

Their children were

A. Mary, married Daniel McCready of Elizabethtown. Her Order-in-Council is dated 10 April, 1805.

B. Peter of Elizabethtown. His O. C. 2 Dec., 1806

C. Simon of Elizabethtown. O. C. 2 March, 1811.

d. Henry D. of Elizabethtown. O. C. 2 Sept., 1836.

2, Sarah, bapt. 15 March, 1764. She married Sgt. Ebenezer Washburn of Jessup's Loyal Rangers, on 5 June, 1782. She died 7 Apr., 1800. He remarried 24 Jan., 1803, Hannah, widow of John McBride of York. Children by his first wife were

a. Hannah, married Rev. Robert McDowall of Ernesttown, O. C. 9 July, 1802.

B. Mary, married Eliphalet Adams of Hallowell, on 15 Jan., 1805. O. C. 26 Feb., 1806

C. Hon. Simeon of Hallowell, marr. 11 Dec., 1811, Deborah Trumpour. O. C. 8 Feb., 1808.

D. William of Hallowell. O. C. 16 Feb., 1811.

E. Daniel of the Town of Kingston, bapt., 29 Oct., 1792. He marr. Mary, dau. of Hon. Allan McLean, in June, 1814 O. C. 4 July, 1815 & 13 Feb., 1843.

F. Simon Ebenezer of York, bapt. 18 Oct., 1795; marr. 12 Apr., 1821, Margaret Fitzgibbon; died 29 Sept., 1837, age 44. O. C. 16 Feb., 1816.

G. Abigail, bapt. 14 Apr., 1799; married 8 Jan., 1814, John Medcalf of Hallowell. O. C. 26 March, 1817.

H. Sarah, bapt. 6 March, 1791; buried 18 Oct., 1791.

I. Sarah, born 7 Apr., 1802, marr. Matthew Patterson of [illegible]

6 Abraham, only son of Simon Deforest, of Stamford, U. E. and Toronto, Married Elizabeth Bowman, daughter of Jacob Bowman, U.E.. He was 2nd XXXXXXXX Battalion K. R. R. N. Y.. Children were:

a. John of Stamford, bapt. 22 July, 1792. O. C. 26 Mar., 1817.

B. Mary, married Adam Bowman of Stamford. O. C. 26 Mar., 1817.

C. James of Stamford. O. C. 20 May, 1817.

D. Simon of Toronto. O. C. 16 June, 1819.

E. Abraham of Nelson. O. C. 23 Feb., 1833.

F. Hannah, marr. William Weir of Nelson. O. C. 4 Feb., 1830.

8. George, youngest child and son of Capt. Timothy McGinness, bapt. 12th June, 1755, the same year as the death of his father at Bloody Pond. He married 12 March, 1775, Ann Staring, an off-cousin. The sad events of his life have been related previously. He settled in Ernesttown, and later on Amherst Island, U. E.

His children were:

1. Margaretha, bapt. 25 May, 1777.

2. Timothy of Amherst Island. O. C. 29 March, 1803.

3. Catherine. O. C. 25 Feb., 1818.

4. William of Amherst Island. O. C. 25 Feb., 1818.

5. George of Amherst Island. O. C. 23 Feb., 1818.

6. Mary Ann, marr. Thomas Hopper of Amherst Island. O.C.28 Feb.,1829.

7. Sarah Ann, marr. Joseph Stapley of Amherst Island. O.C., 7 May, 1829.

8. A daughter married William Eadus of Gananoque.

That is the story of a genuine Loyalist Heroine of the American Revolution. And, strangely enough, her story has never been recognized by the enemy, nor would they repeatit, lest they would be admitting that even their enemy could be brave at times. And who would dare to bury General Schuyler's memo to the Six Nations?

Also recorded are her children, grandchildren, as well as her great grandchildren, all of true Loyalist blood. Also, one of the numerous other families, all refugees, whose true and intimate, family history remains to be told and preserved for future record, let us hope!

Nor is her heroic action known to our own Province, nor do we dare tell her story lest people laugh at us.

parents were granted 500 acres of land on the banks of the Mohawk river. This block of land was the most westerly occupied by white people. Beyond was Indian land.

Sarah Kast the wife of Teady Magin was among the thousands (see page 4)

But, what of the children of Sarah Kast McGinness, our honored heroine, and her late husband Captain Timothy McGinness, commonly known as Teady Magin, who were married at German Flats on the Mohawk River about 1778

1. Hannah, called eldest daughter, mentioned in will of her uncle Ludowick who died s.p. 11 Aug 1753 probated 29 3.1760
No further reference to her
2 Elizabeth, married Samuel Thompson and they took over the trading post at German Flats. It was on the Kast Lot that Colonel Guy Johnson assembled the Iroquois in the late spring of 1775, after which they departed to Canada
Their children were
1. Timothy who became a Lieut. in
He married Mrs. Fraser the mother of 3 daughters They settled in Fredericksburgh. Here Timothy succeeded Col. Hazelton Spencer as Member of Parliament

2. Samuel, a Lieut. in Butters Rangers

3. Andrew a Captain in Butler's Rangers

4. James

3 Dorothy married John Thompson also lived on Kast property. He was working with Col Guy Johnson to assemble and lead the Iroquois in their loyalty to the British.
His known children
1 Margaret born 22 June 1761 & baptized 30 Aug 1761
2 Timothaus born 23 July 1763 & baptized 24 July 1763

4 Catharine bp. 24 Apr 1748, married 3 July 1770 Adam Staring
Adam joined the rebel forces and his wife remained in German Flats. After the Peace several of his children and likely himself and wife crossed to Canada. They purchased the farm lot 25 (just east of the present Terryline Park). They remained on this lot until 1838, as I recall hearing several old ladies at the house. The family name was changed from Staring to Sterling at the time the Grand Trunk Railway purchased lands.
Their descendants still reside along Highway 33 at or near Parrott's Bay.
Naturally one of their sons bore the name Timotheus.

5 William bpt 5 Aug 1750. He was out of his mind and was chained to the wall. He was necessarily left behind when Sarah and her family fled to safety with Col St Leger in 1777. He was later burned to death still in chains.

6. Margaret bpt 28 June 1752. She married Henry I Wendell who remained rebel in the Revolution. He was a member of prominent merchant in those days.

7 Mary who married 5 June 1761 Simon DeForest. They resided at "Halve Maan". Simon remained loyal to British and was imprisoned in Albany, and was killed while attempting to escape. It is evident that Mary and her children fled to German Flats to be with her mother, and accompanied her when she fled to St Leger.
Mrs Deforest and family were transported down the St. Lawrence in 1778, because of scarcity of provisions, and resided in the Loyalist camp at Machiche from 1778 to 1784, when they ascended the river, settling in Niagara community. Mrs Deforest died there. Her family was composed of 5 daughters & 1 son. They are listed

1 Rebecca bp 3 July 1762. She married Henry Chow U E, who settled in Elizabethtown Township near Brockville. Their children were
A Mary married Daniel McCready of Elizabethtown
Her D. C. 10 April 1805

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D. William of Hallowell O.C. 16 February 1811
E. Daniel of the Town of Kingston, bapt. 29 October 1792 married Mary, daughter of Hon. Allan McLean June 1814 O C 4 July 1815 13 Feb 1843
F Simon Ebenezer of York bapt. 18 Oct. 1795, married Margaret Fitzgibbon 12 April 1821; died 29 Sept 1837 aged 44 O.C. 16 Feb 1816
G. Abigail bapt. 14 April 1799, m. John Medcalf of Hallowell 8 January 1814 O. C. 26 March 1817
H. Sarah bapt. 6 March 1791; buried 18 Oct 1791.
I. Sarah born 7 Apr 1802, married Matthew Patterson of Hallowell. O.C. 16 April 1823

3. Ann b 23. July 1767; married Feb 1784 Stephen Secord of Niagara, U.E., son of James + Madelaine (Badeau) Secord. He born 20 August 1757. He died 31 March 1808. She died 10 October 1841. Children
A Mary. b. 20 Feb 1785, marr. Richard Robeson of Town of Kingston 17 Feb 1803, died 30 Dec 1865 - O. C 26 Feb 1805.
B. James of Niagara, b. 19 Apr 1787; d. unmd. 3 Jan 1832 O. C. 13 June 1809
C. David of Richmond, b. 19 July 1790; marr Anne Carscallen; d. 27 July 1846. O.C 2 March 1816

D William Edwin of Niagara, b. 26 March 1797; marr. Frances Holden; died 5 Jan 1881. O.C. 30 June 1819
E Elizabeth b. 7 March 1793; d. unmd. 22 Aug 1814
F. Magdalene O.C. 28 Feb 1833
G Samuel of Niagara O.C. 7 Aug 1829
H. Julia Ann, marr. William Stull of Coquesing. O.C 17 Nov 1839
I. Richard of Chinguacousy. O.C. 3 May 1826.

4. Dorothy b. 29 July 1771, marr. Samuel Marther of Town of York 10 July 1794 O.C. 11 July 1795

5 Mary married 5 April 1790 Matthew Pruyn, U.E. of Ernesttown and Marysburgh, of the Heir & Devisee Commission July, 1838 Their Children
A Harmon of Ernesttown O.S. 5 March 1808
B. William Shalford of Ernesttown, married 3 April 1807, Mary Church, daughter of Lt Oliver Church O.S. 25 Feb 1809
C Jane G. marr. Samuel Byrns of Marysburgh O.C. 6 March 1822
D. Rebecca. O.C 1 May 1834
E. Sarah marr. John Stevens of Sophiasburgh O.C. 2 July 1828
F Catherine marr. Thomas Ellison Williamson of Marysburgh O.S. 14 Sept 1825
G Martha marr first — Wright marr second John Byrns of Marysburgh. O.C. 18 April 1843
H Jane, marr — Griffiths
I. Simon Ebenezer of Marysburgh O.C. 14 Sept 1825

6 ~~Mathew~~ Abraham, only son of Simon Deforest, of Stamford U.E. & Toronto, married Elizabeth Bowman, 1st of 2nd Btn K.R.R.N.Y. She daughter of Jacob Bowman U.E.
children
A John of Stamford bapt. 22 July 1792. O.C. 26 Mar 1817
B. Mary, marr. Adam Bowman of Stamford O.C. 26 Mar 1817
C. James of Stamford 20 May 1817
D Simon of Toronto O.C. 16 June 1819

E Abraham of Nelson O.C. 28 Feb 1833
F. Hannah, marr. William Weir of Nelson O.C. 4 Feb 1830

8 George, youngest child and son of Captain Timothy McGinnis ~~bapt~~ 12 June 1755, the same year as death of his father near Bloody Pond. He married 12 March 1775 Ann Starring, an off. cousin. The sad events of his life has been related previously. Of Ernesttown and Amherst Island U.E.
Children
1 Margaretha bapt. 25 May 1777
2 Timothy of Amherst Island. O.C 29 March 1803
3 Catharine O.C. 25 Feb. 1818
4 William of Amherst Island O.C. 25 Feb 1818
5 George of Amherst Island O.C. 23 Feb 1818
6 Mary Ann, marr. Thomas Hopper of Amherst Island OC 28 Feb 1829
7 Sarah Ann, marr. Joseph Stapley of do do OC 7 May 1829
8 marr. William Eadies of Sarnoque.

That is the story of a genuine true Loyalist Heroine of the American Revolution who dared to bury the Wampum and the Rebel Message bring presented to the Six Nation Iroquois.
Also recorded are her children, grand children and great grandchildren of true Loyal blood One of the numerous other families, all refugees, whose true family history remain to be told and preserved for future record.

QUEEN'S ... VES
LOC
BOX
FILE
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